THE ARCADE RAILWAY.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO THE BILL. A HEARING BEFORE THE GOVERNOR-ADDRESSES

FOR AND AGAINST THE MEASURE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 9.-The Broadway real estate wners made an imposing demonstration against the Arcade railroad scheme before the Governor this afternoon. The executive chamber was filled with The Governor, who sat at his table, was fairly hemmed in by the multitude. In the throng could be seen the faces of many prominent merlawyers and bankers of New-York. Albon P. Man, of Man & Parsons, headed the delegation, as the representatives of the Lorillard, the Wetmores and the Ayer estates. Among the delegation were E. S. Jaffray, Stephen P. Nash, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. W. J. Hurst, William D. Sloane, of W. & J. Sloane, S.Van Rensselaer, Cruger, Congressman Orlando B. Potter, Ames F. Eub, Charles A. Peabody, General Steinmetz, Senators Robb and Newbold and Assemblyman Howe. There were present to defend the bill, Melville C. Smith, president of the Broadway Underground Railway_Com-pany, ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia,

Mr. Man opened the hearing by presenting a paper signed by a large proportion of the property owners in Broadway, protesting against the bill becoming a law. This paper contained the signatures of Henry Hilton, as representative of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, of John Jacob Astor, John A. Stewart. Pierre Lorillard, Jacob Lorillard, L. L. Lorillard, James P. Kernochan, William Dowd, William E. Dodge, Amos F. Eno, Elias S. Higgins, F. S. Winston, and of the representatives of Trinity and Grace churches and the prominent banks and in-

John I. Davenport, Simeon E. Church and Lawson

STEPHEN P. NASH'S OBJECTIONS. Stephen P. Nash, the representative of the Trinity Church corporation, then argued that the bill was unconstitutional. Under the guise of an amendment to the charter of a railroad granted in 1873, it attempted to override the provisions of the constitutional amendment of 1875, prohibiting the granting of special charters. It sought exclusive privileges. The property the company would affect by its operations between the City Hall and Fourteenth-st., was worth \$100,000,000, while from Park Place to the Battery property worth \$50,-000,000 would be endangered. There was no security for the owners of this property in the bill. Au indemnity bond of only \$100,000 was required. Three eminent engineers had informed the Trinity Church corporation that the construction of a railroad along Broadway would endanger the tower of the church. The property owners, Mr. Nash said, had no opportunity before the Legislative committee to show the danger to their property that would follow the construction of the road, nor was a chance given them of showing the impracticability of the scheme. The company asked amazing rights-the power, for one thing, to remove gas and water pipes. No part of its capital tock was required to be paid in before the construction of the road was begun. The restraining power of the three ioners named in the bill amounted only to authorizing them to report in writing to the Mayor of a violation of its duties by the company. DANGER TO PROPERTY.

The company would obstruct the streets during the construction of its road. All the dirt would have to be removed through side streets. Travel would be interrupted. If constructed under general law, the constitutional provisions would be enforced requiring the consent of a majority in value of the property owners before the road could be built. A deposit of sufficient security would also have to be made. The bill provided for the excavation of the whole surface of Broadway between the house lines, with sidewalks ten feet below the surface. The main road was to be sixteen feet below the surface and the depth was not limited except at Canal-st., and one-quarter of a mile north to one south of that street. The company might change the grade of Broadway without giving any protection to property owners. The company had a right to leave open a space for ventilation not exceeding six feet in width and of unlimited length along the house lines on both sides, which would cut off access to propon both sides, which would cut off access to property, except as the company might deem proper, and would curtail the sidewalks. The excavations being unlimited, might undermine the buildings of Broadway. There was a possibility of unlimited damage to property with no tangible necessity for it. The running of trains would cause a noise and reverberation which would make buildings useless for

business purposes.

Samuel E. Lyon, representative of the Hamilton estate, argued that the bili was unconstitutional, and did not give sufficient protection to property

and did not give suincent projection to properly
owners.

John E. Develin, as representative of the Mutual
Life Insurance Company, also stated that the bill
was unconstitutional, and that it granted large
privileges without any compensation to New-York
City, or to property owners.

E. S. Jaffray looked at the bill from the business
men's point of view. He declared that the men
who were endeavoring to get it made a law were
doing so merely for speculation. They had no intention of building the road. If built the expense damage to property owners would be beyond dation.

calculation.

Congressman Orlando B. Potter said that the damage to property, if the road should be built, would amount to \$30,000,000. He doubted if the ewners of the charter intended to build the road. He had been offered a previous charter for \$1,000. SOME REASONS FOR BUILDING THE ROAD.

Ex-Governor Walker made a long argument in favor of the bill. He said that its charter could not lavor of the bill. He said that its charter could not be impeached. It had been declared valid by the Supreme Court. The bond of \$100,000 was amply sufficient for the protection of the property owners. The present act merely confirmed, regulated and defined the powers of the railroad company. Capital unlimited in amount could be obtained to build the road. The construction of the subways from which the company would declared the protection and the confirmation \$3,000. rive no benefit would cost the corporation \$3,000,-

W. Hamilton, as representative of the West Side Citizens' Association, appealed to the Governor to sign the bill in order to bring about rapid transit to the northern part of the city.

Simeon E. Church, who lives on the West Side,

made a similar argument.

Melville C. Smith said that he was not surprised Melville C. Smith said that he was not surprised at the opposition. There was always opposition to anything new in New-York City. The Legislature had shown that it appreciated innovations of value by passing the bill by large majorities. He ridiculed the idea that buildings in Broadway would topple into the street while the road was under construction or when trains were run upon it. There would be no noise, and there would be actual rapid transit in New-York.

John I. Davenport presented a book which he said contained 10,000 signatures of residents of New-York in favor of the bill.

General Steinmetz, as representative of the

New-York in favor of the bill.

General Steinmetz, as representative of the United States Government, protested against the passage of the bill, declaring that the construction of a railway in Broadway would imperil the Post Office. This closed the hearing.

The Governor, like a judge, listened patiently to all that was said, and then reserved his decision on the bill. He will have to come to some decision in the coming week before the Legislature adjourns.

(For Other Railway News See Fifth Page.)

DELAYING THE PUBLIC WORKS REPORT. THE COMMITTEE UNABLE TO AGREE-ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON MONDAY.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 9 .- The Committee of Cities of the Senate sacrificed their sleep last night in an unsuccessful attempt to come to some agreement on their report concerning the Department of Public Works of New-York. Three Republicans—Gibbs, Lausing and Mc-Carthy—signed Mr. Whitridge's draft of a report, slightly medified; three Democrats-Thacher, Daly and Cullen-signed a report of their own, whitewashing Mr. Thompson; while a fourth Republican, Senator Daggett, signed a report of his own, giving his own peculiar interpretation of the testimony against Mr. Thompson. The members of the committee separated at 2 a.m., convinces that a majority report could not be obtained. To-day Senator Gibbs arose to a question of privilege

the Senate, and stated that the Committee on Cities were directed to make their report on their investigation of the Department of Public Works not later than April 25. After the evidence had been taken a careful report had been drawn up by Mr. Whitridge, the counsel of the committee. Yet the committee had been unable to agree. Three of the Democrats had not yet disclosed their report; one Republican had submitted a report, and three Republicans had signed a report. This report would have been submitted to-day but for an under-standing with the Democratic members that no report should be presented before Monday night. The presenta-tion of the report would, therefore, be postponed until Monday night.

Monday night.

Senator Thacher, Democrat, said that Senator Glbbs had put the Democrats in the position of "obstructionists." This they were not; they had been willing for several days to present a report.

Senator Daggett stated that he was in the position of the "twelfth" juryman who had to bring over to his own opinion the other eleven. He also would submit a report on Monday night.

LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE. BROOKLYN BRIDGE MATTERS-INCREASING THE

POLICE FORCE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 9 .- Senator Murphy's bill making the Brooklyn Bridge free for pedestrians was defeated in the Senate to-day. It received only twelve gett, one of the opponents of the bill, said that Brooklyn could not afford such a luxury as a free bridge. Senators Daggett and Jacobs presented bills for the enlargement of Washington-st., Brooklyn, from the Brooklyn Bridge to the City Hall, Senator Campbell's bill increasing by 500 the number

of patrolmen of the Police Department of New-York, was passed by a vote of 63 to 5. Resistance to the bill was made by several New-York members.

Senator Coggeshal's bill regulating the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments was made a special order for Monday evening in the The Assembly bill, providing for the employment of

The Assembly bill, providing for the employment of commissioners to inquire into the practicability of storing the head-waters of the Hudson was ordered to a third reading by the Senate.

The act in relation to the contagious diseases of animals, was passed by the Senate; and also Mr. Clarke's bill for the nequirement of land on Ward's Island, and the bill directing the Commissioners of Charlites and Correction to establish a Reception Hospital in the upper part of the city.

The bill in relation to the gas companies of Brooklyn was passed by the Senate, after being amended by Senator Dazgett.

Mr. Gilbert's bill for the suppression of newspapers publishing police news and pictures passed by just a sufficient number of votes.

GEORGE FULLER'S PAINTINGS SOLD.

HIS ADMIRERS DISAPPOINTED AT THE LOW PRICES PAID.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, May 9 .- The paintings of the late George Fuller were sold to-day at auction in Chickering Hall. There were sixty-eight paintings offered for sale, but four of the most valuable ones, the prices on which were limited, were not sold. They were "And She was a Witch," lunited to \$4,000; "Arethusa," limited to \$6,000; "Girl and Calf." limited at \$4,000; and "Nydia," limited at \$4,000. These which brought the largest prices were "Driving Home the Calf." \$1,950. purchased by Miss Key; "Twilight," \$1,850, purchased by Miss Key; "The Gatherer of Simples," \$1,700, pur-chased by C. V. Kimball; "Twilight on the Prairie," \$1,000, purchased by G. Higginson: "Near Messina, \$1,000, purchased by J. D. Ripley; "Study from Life," \$700, purchased by J. D. Ripley; "Faggot Gatherers," \$675, purchased by Mr. Wheelwright; "A Study," \$500, purchased by Martin Brummer; "Interior of a Negro Cabin," \$450, purchased by A. W. Dimock; "Head of Boy," \$455, purchased by M. B. Mason; "November," \$400, purchased by W. H. Abercrombie; "Bringing Home the Cows," \$380, purchased by M. B. Mason; "Fasture with Geese," \$325, purchased by M. B. Mason; "Fasture with Geese," \$325, purchased by M. Bawditch; "Cherubs' Heads," \$350, purchased by M. Sautou; "Autunu Landsage, \$255; "Study of Head," \$210; "Boy Hoiding Care," \$285. The total amount realized was \$17.470, considerably below what some of Faller's admirers had anticipated. "The Gatherer of Simples," a quaint, striking picture, and in the estimation of some critics one of the artist's best pictures, which brought \$1,700, was sold far below its real value. \$675, purchased by Mr. Wheelwright; "A Study," \$500,

FIFTY PERSONS INJUEED.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE SPECTATORS OF A BASEBALL GAME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 9 .- At the baseball park near this city, this afternoon, the first of the Ohio league games was being played between the Logans, three hundred people were in the grand stand, one-third of them ladies. At the end of the second innings, a eracking was heard in the rear of the building, and immediately afterward the entire structure collapsed with a crash. A scene of great confusion casued. But in a few minutes all those in the ruins were liberated may die: James Roberts, of Portsmouth, back spratned, internal hurts; Clifford Douglass, bruises and Internal internal hurts; Chiford Douglass, bruises and internal injuries; Dr. J. M. Harley, serious internal injuries; "Jerry" O'Keele, internal injuries; B. Mitchell, hurt about the head; J. McGulre, sea.p wound, and skull fractured; John Higby, leg broken; Warren Chapman, ankle broken; Frank Gilmore, sprain of right thigh and rightles to abdome; Miss freme Fans—the only lady injuried—scalp wound, nearly encircling the back part of the head. The total number of accidents was about fifty. The greatest wonder is that some one was not krifed. The timber used in the stand was extremely light.

MASSEY'S WORK IN BALTIMORE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, May 9 .- All efforts to discover he brokers through whom Massey, the defaulting teller f the Bank of Commerce, invested his stealings, have so far signally failed. The statement of Johnston Bros. and picion to fall on A. Sinclair, the agent of the Johnstons here. He disclaimed any transactions with Massey other n the cotton sales mentioned by THE TRIBUNE. The Baltimore Stock Board declared most positively that none of its members had any dealings with Massey. Eugene Levering, the president of the Bunk of Commerce, stated that all the illegal transactions of Massey had been done with New-York brokers through their agents here. The business done by these irresponsible agents is generally condemned. The bank officials positively deny that they ever had any intimation of Massey's deception.

DEATH IN A CAEBON RETORT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CLEVELAND, May 9 .- John Hock, a Hollander,

age fifty-four, died at his house this morning from the effects of injuries received at the Brush Electric Works. Hock was employed on the carbon retorts. These retorts are about eight feet in height, and similar to the ones in which gas is made. Through an opening m the top the retort is filled, and from an opening below it is emptied. The carbon material, consisting of pulveris emptied. The carbon material, consisting of purverized coke, is baked in iron pans twelve er fifteen inches
deep. A pan of this hot material was on
the floor, and Hock was eight feet
above, on the retort lifting off a cover. Usually this
work is done by two men, who put a bur through an eye
in the heavy cover and raise it with ease. When he attempted to do this alone, the poker slipped. Hock lost
his balance and fell into the hot bed below, burning one
hand and his head in a horrible manner.

A DEMOCRAT WANTS THE PLACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, May 9 .- A Democratic caucus of the Board of Freeholders has decided to remove County Jail Warden Stevens and put a Democrat in his place. Jail Warten Stevens and put a Democrat in his place. Stevens is a Republican and was appointed three years ago for a five-years term. He has illied the position well, and no reason is assigned for his removal before the expiration of his term except that his place is wanted by a Democrat and the law gives the two-thirds Democratic majority of the board power to make the change. Several Democratic members in the caucus bitterly opposed the removal but they were overruled.

A RECEIVER FOR A WELL-ANOWN FIRM.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9 .- The house of Samuel L. Boyd & Co., one of the largest dry-goods firms in the city was to-day placed in the hands of a receiver. The appointment grew out of proceedings on an open account for \$50,000 brought in the United States Circuit Court by Jonas H. French, of Gioucester, Mass. The Court named Albert Baldwin, the prominent merchant and banker, as receiver. There has been no statement made of the condition of the affairs of the urm.

AN ENDOWMENT FOR A WHERST COMPLETED

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.) Boston, May 9 .- The Journal announces that the endowment of the presidency of Amherst College, to which Chester W. Chapin manificently contributed dur-ing his life, has been completed by Mrs. Chapin in accord-ance with her husband's plans.

OF INTEREST TO CORNELL ALUMNI.

Washington, May 9 .- At a meeting of the Cornell Alumni Association of Washington last night a letter from F. W. Halsey, of New-York, was read, in which he says his candidacy for the position of Alumni trustee of Cornell University is not in opposition to President White

THE MEETING OF THE CINCINNATI. Boston, May 9.—The following delegates to the triennial meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, at

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884-TEN PAGES.

Princton, N. J., on May 14, have been appointed from Massachusetts: Samuel C. Cobb, Dr. Charles D. Homans, the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, General Francis W. Palfrey and Winslow Warren.

THE STATE OF FLORIDA DISASTER. DR. STEELE'S ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK. WHY MORE PASSENGERS WERE NOT SAVED-CON-

DUCT OF THE CAPTAIN. MONTREAL, May 9 .- Thomas Cleary, the New-York agent of the State Line, says that he does not know exactly how or when the shipwrecked people of the State of Fiorida will be returned to their homes. The probabilities are, however, that they will be sent direct to Glasgow from Moutreal, by either the Donaldson or

Dr. Steele, surgeon of the State of Florida, says the main cause of the great loss of life was the continued progress of the steamer after the collision. It was owing to this fact that more boats were not safely launched, and that the passengers were afraid to enter those that floated. The chief engineer appeared to possessed of the same remarkable coolness or lethargy which distinguished the captain, and as he was burrying his friends through the passage, which was aircady knee-deep in water, he met the chief engineer coolly walking up and down with a life-preserver and hands in walstcoat sleeves, boat which he was in he

the men to promise to hold together, as it was only a question of a lingering death together or a speedy rescue; and not a grumble was heard from any of them. TORONTO, May 9.—James D. Bennett, of London, Out., one of the survivors of the State of Florida, passed through this city to-day. He was spoken to about the collision. He said it occurred through sheer carelessness The night was as clear as it possibly could be without monlight. There was supposed to be on duty a lookout before the mast and the boatswain and chief officer, and had they been attentive they could not have failed seeing the bark, as those on board the bark said they saw the steamer's light half an hour before the collision, but were helpless to prevent it.

TALK AMONG LOCAL SEAFARING MEN. WHAT INSPECTOR BARREIT SAYS ABOUT THE

SHIP'S BOATS-REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW. In the dispatches from Montreal it was stated that the rescued people would be forwarded to New-York, and be due here last night, but Mr. Baldwin, one of the agents, said that the people would not come to New-York, to go. Shipping people freely criticise the lack of disciine on the steamship exhibited in clearing away the boats and the rescue of the passengers. With regard to the City of Rome falling to respond to the signals made to it much indignation is expressed. The City of Rome is due here to-morrow, and probably Captain R. D. will chance to refute the sharp criticism that is made against his vessel. Captain Munro is an officer of great experience, and has himself been a victim of shipwreck. He commanded the steamship Hibernia, of the Anchor Line, when that vessel foundered in 1868, 700 miles off the Irish coast. She sailed from this port for Glasgow on November 14, with nineteen cabin and sixty-one steerage passengers, a miscellaneous cargo and a full crew. On November 25, she foundered, and fifty lives were lost. The remainder were rescued from the ship's boats by the ship star of Hope, and were landed at Aberdeen.

William H. Barrett, one of the Inspectors of Foreign Steam Vessels, said that he was on board the State of Florida a day or two before she sailed, and her life-saving apparatus appeared to be in good order. The 770 cork life-preservers were counted and examined a few months ago. The eight boats were fully up to the requirements of the law as to their capacity. The law requires six boats, of which at least two shall be life-boats, for a vessel of 1,000 tons, and an additional boat for each 500 tons additional burden. Section 4,488, of the United States Revised Statutes, which is a part of the law governing the inspection of steam vessels, provides that every stemmer shall have the life-boats required by law, "provided with suitable boat disengaging apapparatus, so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched, while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat stream vessels, provides that the operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat stream vessels, provides that the operated by which it may be operated by the heat significance of the boat the root of the boat the root of the boat the provides of the boat the provides of the law to the operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat them to the provides of the boat the root of the law to the root of the law to t November 14, with nineteen cabin and sixty-one steerwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the beat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered into the water." Rule 12 of the general rules and regulations for the inspection of foreign steam vessels issued by Secretary Folger a year ago provides that "the self-detaching apparatus for lowering boats required in Section 4.488 Revised Statutes may be omitted until such time as the Board of Supervising Inspectors shall give their approval to a suitable device for the purpose intended."

Some of the passengers of the State of Florida state in the published accounts that, at least, one boat and many passengers were lost on account of the lowering of one end of a boat before the other.

THE WRECK OF THE PORTLAND.

THE WRECK OF THE PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., May 9.—A dispatch from the wreck of the steamer City of Portland says it is expected that considerable flour and cotton of the cargo will be saved. The revenue cutter Woodbury took down wreckers and divers this morning. It is reported from Roekland that the agents have pinced the wreck in the hands of wreckers, who will try to save the machinery. Captain Abbey, of the revenue cutter Woodbury, says the striped broy off the Northwest Ledge on which the steamer struck is not out of position as reported. Rockland that the agents have placed the wreck in the hands of wreckers, who will try to save the machinery. Captain Abbey, of the revenue cutter Woodbury, says the striped buoy off the Northwest Ledge on which the steamer struck is not out of position as reported.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Washington, May 9 .- The American Medical Association held its last session to-day. Dr. Dal-ton, Jr., of New-York, from the Committee on Experimental Medicine, reported a resolution empowering the committee to add to its numbers by the election of asonviction that restrictive legislation with regard to experiments on animals would retard the advancement of medical knowledge. The report was adopted. Dr. Davis, from the committee to which the subject had been referred, made a verb d report that in view of the departure of some of the members the committee had concluded to make no recommendation of changes in the medical code. He, however, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to make such explanatory declaration of the cede as may be deemed necessary. Dr. D. J. Roberts, of Tennessee, the chairman of the Section on State Medicine, delivered an address in the course of which he advocated the establishment of a Department of Health, with a chief who would be a member of the President's Cabinet, with the position and powers of the other Cabinet officers.

FATAL LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

TWO MEN KILLED-ANOTHER MORTALLY WOUNDED -A ROUND-HOUSE BLOWN TO PIECES.

Parsons, Kan., May 9.—The boiler of engine No. 43 of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad ex-ploded to-day at 11 p. m. in the round-house of the Misouri and Pacific Railroad at this place, killing two men, rounding several others and completely demolishing our sections of the round-house with its state roof. The talls were blown down and the roof was blown off.

STEAMBOAT OFFICERS EXONERATED. BALTIMORE, May 9 .- Steamboat Inspectors

Valentine and Saville to-day gave their decision in the case of the propeller Danville, of the Baltimore and Richmond Line, and the brig Erie, Captain Munson, in collision on April 22, off Point Lookout, Chesapeake Ray. The inspectors decide that the steamboat officers were not to blame for the accident. An action for damages will probably be brought before the United States Court. The owners of the Eric live in Boston.

RLOCKADED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECK. WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 9 .- A through reight train to New-York on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was thrown from the track at Frazer's Crossing, near White Haven, this afternoon, by the breaking of an axle. The engine and nine cars were completely wrecked. The engineer jumped just in time to save his life. The track being blockaded, through passengers are being transferred by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at White Haven.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A SAILOR'S BODY WASHED ASHORE. A SAILOR'S BODY WASHED ASHORE.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Signal station at Barnesat
City reports that the body of a sailor was washed ashore
near there to-day. The body is dressed in dark woollen
clothing and a black oil cloth coat, is about five feet ten
inches in height and has apparently been in the water
about two weeks.

LANGASTER Fenn., May 9.—A man giving the name of
a prosperous citizen of Philadelphia has been swindling
the cigar manufacturers in this county. On references of
several Philadelphia banks, he purchased cigars worth
several thousand dollars, which he sold and then disappeared.

peared.
HONORING THE MEMORY OF PROFE-SOR GROSS.
PHLADELFRIA, May 9.—The Alumni Association of
Jefferson Medical College to-day passed resolutions of respect for the late Frofe-sor S. D. Gross. Committees
were appointed to consider erecting a stance to him and
to solicit funds for a chair of patisological anatomy to be
mained in his honor.

REPORTS ABOUT BISHOP WOOD'S PLACE.
PHLADELFRIA, May 9.—The announcement that the
Pope had appointed Bishop O'flara, of Seranton, to succeed the Archishop Wood, and the Rev. William Kieran,
of St. Charles Theological Seminary, to succeed the late
Monsignor Hostiot in the American College, Rome, is discredited here.
PENNSYLVANIA'S COMMISSIONER TO NEW.

PENNSYLVANIA'S COMMISSIONER TO NEW-ORLEANS,
HARRISBURG, Penn., May 9.—The Governor to-day nominated Major E. A. Lewis, of Pike County, as commissioner of Pennsylvania to the New-Orleans exposition, in place of James Long resigned.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LITTLE NEWS FROM THE SOUDAN.

BRIBES TO AID GENERAL GORDON'S ESCAPE. LONDON, May 9 .- The Cairo correspondent of The Times says that persons in authority at Cairo have received private offers of funds to be used in bribing the native tribes to secure General Gordon's safety. But these offers have not been accepted, as it is well known that General Gordon would refuse to escape on such terms.

ITALY, FRANCE AND THE CONFERENCE. It is reported that King Humbert of Italy commissioned Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, who is now in London, to confer with Mr. Gladstone. All the Powers, with the exception of England and France, favor this. Indeed, Austria and Germany wish to place Italy on a perfect equality with France in the discussion of all Egyptian questions. Caino, May 9.—France has appointed Signor Baravelti, the Italian member of the Caisse of the Egyptian debt, to act as the French technical adviser at the Egyptian Conference. M. Barrère, the French Diplomatic Agent, has been summoned to France. He will remain in Europe during the conference, and in case each Power has two delegates

he will be the second French delegate. It is impossible to collect the revenue in Upper Egypt. The Government has consented to accept the taxes in kind, and will negotiate a loan on the amount thereby realized.

TROOPS IN REVOLT DONGOLA.

The latest advices from Dongola state that a revolt of the troops has occurred. El Mahdi's emis-The latest advices from Dongola state that a resaries have arrived at that post, and have sum moned the garrison to surrender within three days, or be massacred. It is expected that the whole province will rise and revolt. The Egyptian surveying party has been ordered to remain at Wady Halfa. It is reported that seven British regiments have been ordered to be in readiness to march. It is believed that they will be dispatched to Khar-

Paris, May 9 .- The Republique Française asserts with great emphasis that France will not consent to a change of the law regarding the liquidation of the Egyptian debt unless some sort of European control is established.

LIFE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE. PUBLICATION OF THE ENGLISH EDITION-COMMENTS

LONDON, May 9.-The English edition of the "Memoirs of the Princess Alice" was given to the pub-lic to-day. It is published by Murray. In substance it is the same as the German edition. It includes no new correspondence of any particular importance. The Princess Christian, under whose care the edition has been prepared, contributes the preface. In this she says: These memoirs, with the letters which are interwoven do not present anything like a complete picture of my sister's character and opinions. It would have been premature and out of place to depict completely a character so many-slided, or opinions on the affairs of Europe of such remarkable breadth and sagneity. The domestic side of her nature alone, for the present, can be freely dealt with. To assist in this my mother has selected extracts from her correspondence, which, under the request of the Grand Duke, her husband, were translated into Ger-Grand Dike, her husband, were translated into German and published. The letters are now given to the English public in their original form. They show how devoted she was to the land of her birth, how her heart ever turned to it with reverence and affection, as the country doing for liberty and the advancement of mankind more than any other country in the world."

ment of mankind more than any other country in the world."

The Princess Christian concludes the preface with a reference to the sudden death of the Duke of Abany, "whose name often occurs in his sister's letters. Writing of my dear brother to my mother she said: 'May God spare that young, bright and stifted lite to be a confort to you for many years to come!' As my brother was the last of us to see my dear sister alive, so he has been first to follow her into the slient land."

The concluding portion of the book aims to supply some farther blea of the character and personality of the Princess Alice beyond that presented in the German memoirs. The information, however, is of a general nature. The Princess is spoken of as having great delicacy of features, but with a sameness of expression: "Dignity and gracefulness," it is said, "characterized her every movement, and though so perfectly natural and simple in her manner she never forgot she was a Princess. She could encourage the timid; she also understood how in a moment to check anything life forwardness, where it was necessary to silence presumption,

BISMARCK ON THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW. REFORMS TO BE INSTITUTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

IN BEHALF OF WORKMEN. BERLIN, May 9 .- In the Reichstag to-day the debate on the bill to renew the special anti-socialist law was resumed. Herr Richter pronounced the law a failure, emphasizing the fact that it had not prevented the attempt to blow up the Niederwald monument. Her Puttkamer, Prussian Home Secretary, disagreed with Herr Richter. That occurrence instead of being an argument against the prolongation of the law was a Prince Bismarck also spoke in defence of the bill. He

eferred to the motion made by Dr. Windthorst in 1881, providing for the adoption of an international measure regarding the punishment of regicides, and read the efter written by Emperor William on the occasion of the Emperor had proposed such a measure before Dr. Windthorst. Russia and Austria, he said, were in favor of an international conference. France made her decision dependent upon the action which England should take. England rejected the proposal, and Austria afterward dependent upon the action which England should take. England rejected the proposal, and Austria afterward withdrew her assent. The negotiations were now confined to Germany and Russia. The Government could not make the law more lenient than it already was, but they hoped, through social reforms, to give the workmen their due—namely, work, so long as they were able to labor; and support, when they were unable to tell longer. Parliamentary obstruction shaply impeded the Government for the bill should be rejected, the Government would discuss it with another Parliament. If another Parliament should likewise reject the bill, the Government would be exonerated of all responsibility, and could regard the further development of social democracy with a quiet conscience. a quiet conscience.

AN UPRISING IN SOUTH AFRICA. LONDON, May 9 .- Advices from Durban, South Africa, report an uprising of the natives in the Intankhla Bush. The Undabucks tribe has attacked Osborne's party, and Osborne has asked for assistance. The reserve is considered unade, and the Boers in Cen-tral Zululand have amounced their intention to settle the country and maintain Dinizala in authority.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, May 9.

SALE OF CYPRIOTE ANTIQUITIES.—The antiquities dicovered in Cyprus by General Di Cesnola, the property at present of Edwin Lawrence, will be sold at auction in WATTERSON COMMENDED .- The Pall Mall Gazette says

"Henry Watterson's proposed news copyright law is step in the right direction. It recognizes the fact that with the progress of society, new forms of property are continually created which should be protected."

AN INPIRMARY BURNED, The infirmary at Peterborough was burned to-day. The patients were rescued.

TOPICS IN THE DOMINION. TORONTO, May 9 .- Charles Nevielle, the

oachman, who cloped with the daughter of C. J. Whitney, a well-knows the atrical manager of Detroit, and who is under arrest at the latter place, is supposed to be Charles Newbold who was convicted here about six years ago and sentenced for two years on the charge of bigamy. R. J. McKim, member of Parliament for West Wellington, was arrested last night at Arthur on a charge of

ton, was arrested last night at Arthur on a change of forgery. McKim is one of the principal witnesses against the prisoners in the alleged conspiracy case.

Charles Chales was to-day disqualified for eight years from voting, being elected to or holding any office under the Dominion dispersiment, and required to pay a line of \$400 or be imprisoned for four years for bribery at the late election at Soulanges. The off-nec consisted of giving small sums of money to voters to pay their railway fars to and from the polling pisces.

OTTAWA, May 9.-Official statistics show that 36,920 against 38,131 in the corresponding period last year. In 1834, 6,917 proceeded to the United States, against 6,921 in 1833.

OPERATIONS OF BANDITS IN MEXICO.

QUERETARO, Mex., May 9 .- Mexican bandits tore a rail from the track of the Mexican Central Railroad soar here and threw a baggage car from the truck. Shots were interchanged and military pursued the Mextcans and killed three. No passengers were injured. The train with the directors of the roud passed here this evening on the way to the City of Mexico. All were well pleased with the condition of the road. The military promise that there shall be no further disturbances.

M. PORTEVIN'S APOLOGY. PARIS May 9 .- Several of the papers this norning published a formal statement from M. Portevin, Secretary of the French Consulate in New-York, who is now in Paris. Heretracts the remarks which he made on board the Normandie in a recent voyage to Havre, expressive of sympathy with the German people before, during and after the Franco-Prussian war. His only excuse is that he was under the influence of liquor. He expresses profound regret that he should have used language trauling to General Fevis (an American officer who served France during the war), and offensive to France.

MATTERS RELATING TO IRELAND. Paris, May 9 .- The proposed convention of Irish-Americans, under the leadership of James Stephens, ex-Fenian head centre, the object of which is to de to be called "Irish Liberators," arouses indignation in the extreme Irish-American faction. Two members of

the dynamite party have visited Stephens and asked him to renounce the convention. Stephens refused to listen to to renounce the convention. Stephens refused to listen to this request.

DEBLIN, May 9.—The authorities have proclaimed a meeting of the National League which had been ap-pointed for Sunday next at Abbeyfeale, County Lim-erick.

THREE ENGLISHMEN ON AMERICA. London, May 9 .- Sir Lepel Griffin has pub-

lished his impressions with regard to the United States. The author indulges in a caustic attack upon American political society, and objects to America's title of a Great Republic.

an tour. Herbert Spencer says that he will not visit Australia, as his trip to America has injured his health too seriously to induce him to undertake an experiment on a larger scale. Three more complete series of papers from Mr. Spencer's pen will appear m an American scientific jour-nal.

CHINA NOT ANXIOUS FOR PEACE. SHANGHAI, May 9 .- Li Hung Chang, to whom the whole Anam question has been referred, recently submitted a memorial to the Empress urging the necessity of peace with France. The Empress thereupon summoned a council of her leading advisors, including Prince Chun. The result of the council's deliberation was to condean Li Hang's policy.

Parts, May 9.—Prime Minister Ferry to-day received Li Fong Pao, the new Chinese Minister to Paris. They exchanged only a few words of formality, as the Minister had received no instructions from his Government at Pekin.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC SEE. ROME, May 9.- The Pope has confirmed the decree of the Propaganda dividing the Diocese of Port-

land, America, and erecting a new See with the Archepiscopal residence at Manchester, New Hampshire. The Rev. Denis M. Bradley will be appointed first bishop. SAID TO BE MR. SARGENT'S SUCCESSOR. Berlin, May 9 .- The Tageblatt has reason to believe that Richard Muckle has been designated as the successor to Mr. Sargent at the court of Berlin.

THE MONTREAL AND EUROPEAN. DR. GREEN AND ERASTUS WIMAN SECURE A CON TRACT FROM THE DOMINION.

OTTAWA, May 9 .- Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Erastus Wiman, of New-York, who were in this city today, have concluded an important contract with the Dominion Government for the completion of a section of 360 miles of the Montreal and European Short Line Railroad. Various subsidies were granted in the last and previous sessions by Parliament to this undertaking, which, when grouped to gether, amount to \$20,000 per mile for the number of miles to be constructed, including an immediate trans/e to this company of eighty miles of completed road, known as the Eastern Extension, fully equipped and recently acquired by the Government. In addition to this, there is a local subsidy, land grant and free right of

is a local subsidy, land grant and free right of way. A Government survey is now being made to determine the shortest route, which will also be subsidized for a Western connection for this company across Now-Brunswick and the State of Maine, to connect with roads in Quebec already constructed, which could be consolidated into the Snort Line.

Company's system, when completed, will make the shortest route from New-York, Chicago and Montreal to St. John, Halifax and Lonisburg, the latter being the extreme castern port of the passage to Queenstown, taking the time of the steamship Oregon as a standard, can be reduced to three and a half days.

The link to-day contracted for passes through all the coal regions of Nova Scotla, on which the critice people of the Dominion are dependent for their supply. The manager for the company in Canada, Colonel C. L. Snow, started to-night for Nova Scotla, with Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Rallways, to arrange for abeginning work on the new undertaking. per, Minister of Railways, to arrange for ibeginning work on the new undertaking.

Dr. Green and Mr. Wiman returned to New-York to-

FRAUDS IN THE NORTHWEST. AN INDIAN AGENT'S DISCLOSURES OF DISHONEST PRACTICES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WINNIPEG, May 9 .- A Canadian Indian agent is on his way to Ottawa to answer charges against him. He claims to have documents which will prove that a gigantic system of swindling the American and Canadian overnments has been carried on for years by collusion between the Indian agents and contractors. He makes one direct charge to the effect that an American firm, well known for furnishing Indian supplies, induced the agents at Benton, Montana, and Fort Walsh, Canada, to stand in with it, and as a part of the jobbery, three hundred cattle were ordered for Fort Walsh by the Government. They were delivered at Benton first, and a receipt obtained for them. In the night they were purposely stampeded across the line and seventeen miles northeast to Fort Walsh, where a receipt was also se-cured for them. The next night they were stampeded back to Montana and sold to some dealers for \$75 a head. Thus the Government was cheated out of \$15,000 and the spoils divided.

spoils divided.

The agent says that the tale of fraud and jobbery connected with these departments of the Public Service would fill a book. The police tast year cost Canada \$477,825, and the Indians in Manitoba and the Northwest \$1,027,216. He promises further developments.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. St. Petersburg, May 9.—The Echo says that the Czar, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary and other sovereigns and leading statesmen will meet at Nice

DUBLIN, May 9.-Three hundred emigrants left Westport this morning aboard the gunboats Orwell and Wasp. At the mouth of the Clew Bay they will meet the Scandinavian, of the Allen Line, which will take them to

Benlin, May 9 .- It is now considered certain that the proposed establishment of a central bank at Hamburg. with the object of promoting German colonial commerce, will be immediately carried out.

A CORONER SHARPLY CENSURED. POPULAR INDIGNATION OVER THE DETENTION OF

A NEGRO IN JAIL, MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 9,-County Coroner Hall has been sharply criticised here for detaining a negro named Jackson in jail, on suspicion of murder, but on what is popularly considered insufficient evidence. The body of Seymonr Tibballs, a farm laborer who had been missing two months, was found in the Connecticut River opposite this city April 25. There was no evidence of violence having been used in his death, but it was known that Jackson had been with Tibballs a few hours before the latter disappeared. The coroner therefore had him arrested and ledged in the county jail, pending an inquiry. The negro declared that he separated from Tib-badls at 9 o'clock in the evening. Other evidence showed that at about 11, o'clock the farm hand, much intoxi-cated, left town for a disreputable house two miles away, to reach which he needed to cross a long bridge. The general belief is that, alone and overcome with liquor, he fell through the bridge and was drowned. Two weeks have elanged without a hearing; and the law allows the corelapsed without a hearing; and the law allows the cor-oner \$15 a day and expenses while the matter is pending. Many townsmen and some state papers declare that the case is unjustly protracted, and feeling runs high.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9.—The engineer of a sawmill at Keyser was killed by lightning yesterday. Three other men were slightly injured.

BREAKING HIS SKULL WITH A HAMMER.
PITTSBURG, May 9.—Simon Reiss and Frederick Hogan were pulling wire together in Oliver's mills, and Reiss's wire became tangled. This led to a quarrel, and Hogan crushed Reiss's skull with a hammer.

Crusned Reiss's skull with a naminer.

AN OLD SOLDIER MURDERED.

NERRASKA CITY, May 9.—Thomas English, supposed to have been once a soldier in the 8th Regiment of the British Army, was found murdered near the river to-day.

ish Army, was found murdered near the river te-day.

THE WILLIS MURDERER HANGED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9.—James Beymour Coleman, colored, was hanged to-day. Only ten persons besides the officials were present.

SHOT DEAD BY A CONVICT.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., May 9.—A penitentiary guard was murdered near here by one of eight convicts whom he was transferring from Frankfort to the prison on the Kentucky Central Railroad. Three convicts escaped; the rest made their way unguarded to the prison.

THE GRANT & WARD WRECK

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WILL IT AFFECT ERIE SECOND CONSOLS!

THE DIRECTORS TO DECIDE ABOUT THE JUNE IN TEREST-GENERAL GRANT SECURING MR. VAN-DERBILT-A RECEIVERSHIP FOR THE SUSPENDED

FIRM. It was announced yesterday that President Jewett, of the Erie Railroad Company, had declined to assume the responsibility of paying the June interest on its second consolidated bonds. The question will be determined by the directors. General Grant and Mrs. Grant assigned their property to William H. Vanderbilt. The Marine National Bank began a suit against Grant & Ward to recover the sum of \$700,000, and Juliea T. Davies was appointed receiver of the firm in a suit by James D. Fish's assignee. Ferdinand Ward has been placed under the surveillance of detectives. No statement regarding the Marine Bank affairs has been made.

FAR-REACHING SEQUELS OF THE FAILURE MR. JEWETT'S CAUTIOUS COUNSE-HOW DEEPLY THE GRANTS ARE INVOLVED.

The most important public development yesterday growing out of the complicated affairs of the suspended firm of Grant & Ward and the broken Marine National Bank, was the announcement that the payment of the June interest on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company's second consolidated mortgage bonds was to be a matter of future determination. Up to the present time no doubt has been felt as to the payment by those who relied upon the assertions of the officers of the company, for it was positively stated by President Hugh J. Jewett, within a few weeks, that the interest would be paid. It is not known that the interest will not be paid, but the president has referred the question to the future decision of the directors. Operators to whom the fact was known interpreted t as a virtual confession that there would be a default. This view of the case is disputed, however by the friends of the company.

Since it was learned that the Erie and the Chicago and Atlantic Companies had securities with Grant & Ward, there have been widely varying estimates as to the extent of the relations between the firm and the railroads. Fears were expressed that the Erie's affairs were badly complicated through the failures, and doubt was renewed as to its ability to meet the next coupon on the second consols. The fact that Bird W. Spencer, treasurer of the Eric, was a director in the Marine Bank, and a warm friend of James D. Fish and Ferdinand Ward, both members of the suspended firm, lent color to the apprehensions that the railroad company would be injuriously involved in the disasters. In the stock and bond market yesterday Erie stock and second consols were a prominent feature. There were large dealings in the stock in the last hour, and the price broke from 155s to 1312 without a reaction, against 1658, Thursday's closing, and 1614 @ 1638 at the opening yesterday. The final dealings were made at a rally to 143s. The transactions in the Erie second consols rose to the figures of \$1,600,000. The opening price-75- was 18s per cent below the final price of Thursday; a recovery to 76 followed. but for the rest of the business day the bonds fell stendily, closing at 68, the lowest price of the day. The decline from Thursday night was 83s per cent.

WHY MR. JEWETT DECLINED TO ACT.

A person whose authority to speak in the matter is unquestioned, said last evening: "It is not true that the directors or the Executive Committee of the Erie Company have decided to pass the June interest on its second onsolidated bonds. No action has yet been taken. But President Jewett has declined to take the responsibility for the payment and will leave that to be assumed by the directors. They may decide to pay it or not, as their wisdom directs. If it had not been for the Grant & Ward complications and the condition of affairs recently, Mr. Jewett would have paid the June coupon on his own authority without consulting with the directors. It has always been his custom to pay the company's interest on his own responsibility, without any formal direction of the woard. But in view of the fact that the Grant Ward complications are not fully known and that financial matters are unsettled, he does not feel m. clined to take the responsibility himself for meeting the June interest. Under all the circumstances, if he paid it, stockholders might subsequently object because he did so; if he decided not to pay it, it might be said that he ought not to nave done that. Mr. Jewett does not propose to put himself in that position. From its earnings and its current credit the Eric could have met the June interest under ordinary circumstances. Its current credit, I say;without any increase of credit; simply the current credit such as all corporations have frecourse to. It is not necessary that a company should have all its earnings in hand But in the present situation Mr. Jewett did not feel at liberty to go to any one for an advance, and he prefers that all arrangements shall be made by the Board of Directors. No meeting of the board has been called to consider this question. When the company is prepared to pay the bondholders, the fact will be announced through the proper

channels, ERIE'S RELATIONS WITH THE FIRM. The amount outstanding of the Erie's second conolidated mortgage bonds is \$25,000,000. The

bonds bear interest at the rate of d per cent a year, payable in June and December. The amount required to meet the interest that is so nearly due is \$750,000. There is no further heavy interest payment, except this, that will be due before

next September.

It is stated in behalf of the Eric Company that it It is stated in behalf of the Eric Company that it has no large direct concern in the tangle developed by Grant & Ward's failure. The Chicago and Atlantic Railroad Company, which furnishes the Eric with its direct Chicago connection, had placed \$2,500,000 second mortgage bonds with Grant & Ward. The firm had the custody of 11,000 shares of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis stock and about \$300,000 of various other securities belonging to the Eric, This stock was the lot which was transferred by James MeHenry a short time ago in settlement of the judgment of the Eric against him. It had been in the possession of the Eric, which had desired to sell it, but President Jewett did not care to dispose of it until a settlement had been agreed upon with Mr. Meilenry. The following statement of the relations between the Eric Company and the suspended firm was made last evening by a high officer of the road:

pended firm was made last evening by a high officer of the road:

The Chicago and Atlantic bonds were placed with Grant & Ward to sell. An advance of \$1,500,000 was obtained on them. They have been re-hypothecated along with the other securities, the loss to the company cannot under any circumstances be large, because of the small difference between the price which Grant & Ward agreed to pay for the bonds and the amount of the advance. The loss on the \$1,000 shares of Cleveland, Columbus, Cheinnati and Indinapolis stock which the firm has pledged on loans cannot well be large. There has been no time within the last two weeks when the lowest price at which the stock might have been sold would not cover the extent of the firm's advances on it to the Eric Company. Grant & Ward did not have a dollar of the notes of the company except those given for advances on the stock. The notes were stock collateral notes and specified the character of the security, so that the firm could not have detached the note from the stock and negotiated it in addition to rehypothecating the collaterals. The only other securities received by the house were \$300,000 of miscellaneous bonds which it was to sell. It did not do so, but pledged the securities for loans. These loans were subsequently paid by Grant & Ward, but they neglected to take up the bonds upon doing so. Hence there is no claim of the firm upon these securities. Most of them have been traced to the holders who still retain them. They do not claim ewnership, however, but prefer not to surrender the securities until a settlement of the matter can be arranged between the Eric Company and the assignce of Grant & Ward. Under the worst circumstances the Eric Ward. Under the worst circumstances the Eric Company.

WHAT THE COMPANY'S TREASURER SAYS. Bird W. Spencer, treasurer of the Eric Company, said last evening that when he left the office of the Erie road he knew of no depreciation in the value of the second mortgage bonds. The information had not reached him, at least. If there was any falling off, it was simply a Wall Street matter, and